

(12) Fails to comply with the conditions relating to the assignment or pledge of mortgages;

(13) Fails to comply with the provisions of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.), or the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.);

(14) Fails to engage in loss mitigation as provided in §203.605 of this title.

(b) *Continuing violation.* Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

(c)(1) *Amount of penalty.* The maximum penalty is \$8,500 for each violation, up to a limit of \$1,525,000 for all violations committed during any one-year period. Each violation shall constitute a separate violation as to each mortgage or loan application.

(2) *Maximum penalty for failing to engage in loss mitigation.* The penalty for a violation of paragraph (a)(14) of this section shall be three times the amount of the total mortgage insurance benefits claimed by the mortgagee with respect to any mortgage for which the mortgagee failed to engage in such loss mitigation actions.

[61 FR 50215, Sept. 24, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 9742, Feb. 26, 1998; 68 FR 12788, Mar. 17, 2003; 70 FR 21578, Apr. 26, 2005; 72 FR 5588, Feb. 6, 2007; 74 FR 2751, Jan. 15, 2009; 74 FR 14725, Apr. 1, 2009; 78 FR 4059, Jan. 18, 2013]

§30.36 Other participants in FHA programs.

(a) *General.* The Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner (or his/her designee) may initiate a civil money penalty action against any principal, officer, or employee of a mortgagee or lender, or other participants in either a mortgage insured under the National Housing Act or any loan that is covered by a contract of insurance under title I of the National Housing Act, or a provider of assistance to the borrower in connection with any such mortgage or loan, including:

- (1) Sellers;
- (2) Borrowers;
- (3) Closing agents;
- (4) Title companies;
- (5) Real estate agents;
- (6) Mortgage brokers;
- (7) Appraisers;

(8) Sponsored third-party originators;

(9) Dealers;

(10) Consultants;

(11) Contractors;

(12) Subcontractors; and

(13) Inspectors.

(b) *Knowing and material violations.*

The Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner or his/her designee may impose a civil penalty on any person or entity identified in paragraph (a) of this section who knowingly and materially:

(1) Submits false information to the Secretary in connection with any mortgage insured under the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or any loan that is covered by a contract of insurance under title I of the National Housing Act;

(2) Falsely certifies to the Secretary or submits a false certification by another person or entity to the Secretary in connection with any mortgage insured under the National Housing Act or any loan that is covered by a contract of insurance under title I of the National Housing Act; or

(3) Is a loan dealer or correspondent and fails to submit to the Secretary information which is required by regulations or directives in connection with any loan that is covered by a contract of insurance under title I of the National Housing Act.

(c) *Amount of penalty.* The maximum penalty is \$7,050 for each violation, up to a limit of \$1,335,000 for all violations committed during any one-year period. Each violation shall constitute a separate violation as to each mortgage or loan application.

[65 FR 9087, Feb. 23, 2000, as amended at 72 FR 5588, Feb. 6, 2007; 77 FR 51468, Aug. 24, 2012; 78 FR 4059, Jan. 18, 2013]

§30.40 Loan guarantees for Indian housing.

(a) *General.* The Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing (or his/her designee) may initiate a civil money penalty action against any mortgagee or holder of a guarantee certificate who knowingly and materially violates the provisions of 12 U.S.C. 1715z-13a(g)(2) concerning loan guarantees for Indian housing.